

## The Knoxville Independent

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## Your Flag and My Flag

By WILBUR D. NESBITT

**YOUR Flag and my Flag** And oh, how much I love—  
Your land and my land—our nation's pride  
Your heart and my heart beat together in the night  
Sun-blazed and wind-swept, red and blue and white.  
The one flag—the great flag—the flag for us and you—  
Clarifies all else beside—the red and white and blue.

**YOUR Flag and my Flag** And how I love to see—  
In your land and my land and half a world away  
Removed and blended the colors flow from  
Sunset-white and sunset-blue—the good freedom  
dream.

Ship-blue and sea blue, with stars to gleam afar—  
The glorious golden of the day; a star through the night

**Your Flag and my Flag** To every ear and eye  
The drum beat or brass band or the clarion pipe  
Your Flag and my Flag—a blessing in the day  
Your hope and my hope—it never hid a lie  
Home land and far land and half the world around,  
Old Glory hears our glad salute and ripples to the sound!



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"No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty, none less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned."—Abraham Lincoln.

## PROTEST SENT BY SWIFT

Big Packer Declares That Their Profits of Millions Are Just and Not Profitsteering.

Chicago, Ill.—Louis F. Swift, President of Swift & Co., telegraphed a formal protest to the Federal Trade Commission on the report made public regarding the profits of his concern. "Packers' profits are unjustly exaggerated by the statement that four large packers made a profit of \$140,000,000 during the three war years, as against an average annual profit of \$19,000,000 for the three years before the war. This compares a three-year profit with a one-year profit and the \$19,000,000 should have been \$57,000,000 to make the comparison just."

## LENINE TO BREAK WITH U. S.

Bolshevik Chief Resents Landing of Allied Troops, According to Berlin Reports.

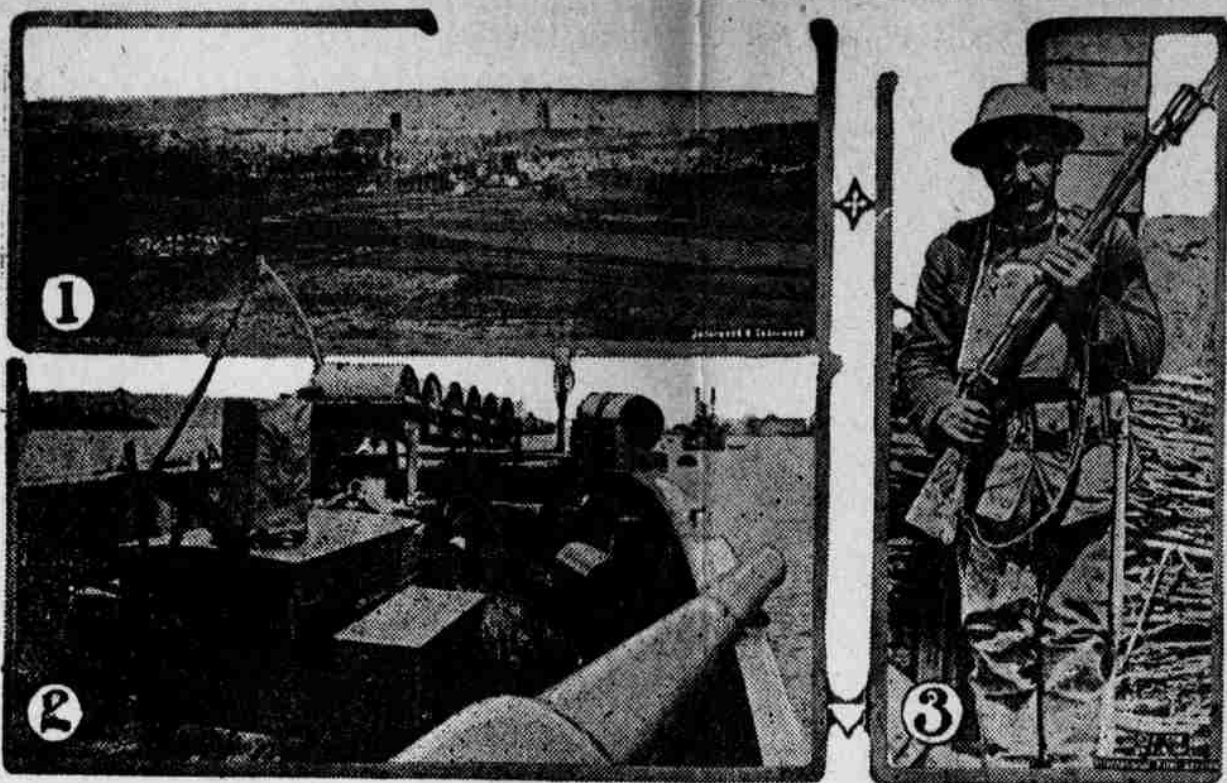
Amsterdam, July 18.—Premier Lenin is about to break off diplomatic relations with Great Britain and any other power connected with the landing of armed forces on the Murman coast, according to news said to have been received from Moscow by Berlin newspapers.

A dispatch received in London on Monday from Moscow, by way of Amsterdam, reported that American and British troops had occupied the entire Murman coast in northern Russia. An earlier dispatch on the same date said that the Russian foreign office had sent to Great Britain a demand that British detachments on the Murman coast be re-embarked without delay.

**Labor at Peace Till War Ends.**  
Elimination of strikes and lockouts in Minnesota during the war was directed by the state public safety commission. The executive council of the State Federation of Labor and executive board of the Minnesota Employers' association have agreed to arbitrate all disputes. The street railway trouble was declared on verge of final settlement by arbitration.

**Will Give Whole Time to Labor.**  
Prof. William Howard Taft, appointed by President Wilson a member of the labor commission for mediation of disputes between employees and employers engaged in war work, was granted leave of absence by the Yale corporation for the current and succeeding collegiate year to permit him to give his attention to the work of the commission.

**German Industries Paralyzed.**  
Herr Kraetzig, a Socialist member of the reichstag, asserted in a debate on the appropriations for the imperial economic demand that four-fifths of the textile industries of Germany were completely paralyzed.



1—View of Soissons, at the northern end of the allied offensive in the Aisne-Marne region. 2—Depth bombs on the Harvard, formerly a yacht, now an American patrol boat in European waters. 3—Victor Vandermerck, an American soldier who killed a German with the butt of his rifle in battle in France.

## NEWS REVIEW OF THE GREAT WAR

General Foch Is Squeezing the Crown Prince's Army Out of Soissons-Reims Salient.

## HUNS IN PERILOUS POSITION

American Troops Are Highly Praised for Their Fine Work—British in Flanders Take Meteren—Silly Exploit of U-Boat Off Cape Cod.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.  
"We've got 'em on the run" was the joyful cry of America as the news came in of the victorious progress of the allied troops in the Soissons-Reims salient.

In a measure this was true, for the Germans were being gradually squeezed out of the salient, and there was every reason for elation over the splendid fighting of the allies. But to hail the success as a great decisive victory was premature and foolish.

Such running as the Huns did was done only at the start of Foch's offensive, when they were taken by surprise. Their commanders quickly regained some measure of control, and thereafter the enforced retreat was conducted skilfully and slowly, every bit of ground being bitterly contested in order that as many guns and as much supplies as possible might be saved. Realizing that his entire army south of the Aisne was in grave danger, the crown prince sent in more and more of his reserves until 40 divisions were engaged, and desperate efforts were made to stabilize their lines of defense. However, nothing was allowed to stop the steady forward movement of the allies on three fronts of the salient, and the path of retreat was narrowed day by day. All of the territory yet held by the enemy was brought under the fire of the heavy guns, and the airmen in great numbers flew over the region day and night, working havoc with their bombs and machine guns.

At the beginning of the week there were highly successful operations on the west front of the salient, in both of which the Americans played an important part. At the tip of the German advance Chateau Thierry was taken by storm and a large section north and east of it was cleared of Huns. Here thousands of Germans were killed, other thousands captured, and great numbers of cannon and quantities of supplies were taken.

From this point northward to Soissons the Franco-Americans swept eastward until Neuilly St. Front was taken. Oulchy threatened, Soissons itself brought under gunfire and the very important railroad from there to Chateau Thierry crossed at so many places that it could no longer be used by the enemy. This drive, to be wholly successful, had to be carried to Fere-en-Tardenois, through which ran the only remaining railway which the Huns could rely upon to get their war supplies out of the way of Foch's pincers, and before the week closed the French and Yankees were moving steadily toward that town from the west and south. It must not be supposed that their progress was easy. The Germans counter-attacked repeatedly and fought brave and stubborn rear-guard battles. The village of Epieds, for instance, after being taken at the point of the bayonet by the Americans, was recaptured by the Huns, and again won by the Yankees, who then advanced their lines far beyond it.

Some of the fiercest fighting took place along the Marne east of Chateau Thierry. At first the Germans retreated across the river so hastily that the movement amounted almost to a rout. From the heights of Jaulgonne, Barzy and Passy, the American guns poured a deadly hail upon the fleeing foe, many of whom, throwing away their rifles, sought to swim the river, and were drowned.

When Foch was secretly preparing for his great strategic attack he called

a strong force of English and Scots troops down from the north, and they quietly slipped around south of the Marne toward Reims. At the appointed time these seasoned fighters hit the German lines southwest of the cathedral city a mighty blow. In the succeeding days, acting as the east arm of the pincers, they pushed forward into the salient from the Mountain of Reims toward Ville-en-Tardenois and Fismes. Their progress was slower than that of the Franco-Americans on the west, for the country in which they were fighting was much more difficult. East of Reims the French and Italian held their own and even made some advance, though the plan did not call for a drive by them.

When Foch's offensive was a week old it appeared probable that Ludendorff would attempt to make at least a temporary stand on the half-circle running from Soissons through the outskirts of Oulchy, below Fere-en-Tardenois and across toward the Mountain of Reims. Competent observers believed his troops were too disorganized to hold this line for long, and that he would be forced to fall back to the Vesle river, which runs almost due west from Reims, joining the Aisne near Soissons.

The main efforts of General von Boehm, the immediate commander of the Germans in the salient, were directed to keeping open the roads of retreat. He was given the assistance not only of most of the crown prince's reserves, but also of nine divisions from the army of Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria. Already he was having great difficulty in feeding the men he had there, and the additions did little but stiffen his resistance and add to his commissary troubles.

At the time of writing, the full scope of General Foch's plans is not revealed. He has the initiative, and may elect to continue the offensive with all his strength in the effort to drive the Huns beyond the Aisne and as much farther as they can be forced; or he may find it prudent to hold them at the Vesle and await the arrival of more Americans. It is a noteworthy fact that 70 per cent of the allied troops engaged in the present battle are French. A considerable portion of the remainder are British and Italians. If so much can be done with so comparatively small a force of Americans taking part, ask observers, what will happen to the Huns when a million Americans are in the fighting line and another million at least waiting their turn for action? And this state of affairs will be reached by October, it is predicted.

Paris and London are loud in their praise of the quality and behavior of the Americans in the Aisne-Marne battle, and the newspapers there relate many instances of their bravery, coolness and determination. They are admittedly as fine troops as ever were seen, and even the least experienced of them have no idea of anything but winning every fight they go into. Their marksmanship, both with the rifle and with larger weapons, is remarkable; their doggedness is tempered with an unquenchable humor, and their stamina is such that at times bodies of them fought for many hours without food or drink, declining to halt their advance to let the commissary catch up with them. These splendid troops, with their gallant and competent officers, have done their full part in stopping the German offensive and converting it into an allied offensive, and if they are now called on to stop and await the arrival of more of their countrymen, America should rest satisfied, patient and proud. The American casualty lists will be longer and longer each day for a time, but the bereaved ones may well take example by the proud, unweeping grief with which Colonel Roosevelt received the news of the death of his gallant son, Quentin.

In Flanders the British carried out an important operation that resulted in the capture of Meteren. They have been devoting themselves to preparing for the new offensive which, according to the logic of the situation, Ludendorff must undertake and which, according to military experts, probably will be directed against some part of the line held by the British. Such an offensive would be largely to influence public opinion in Germany and direct

attention away from the crown prince's disastrous attempt on the Marne.

General Foch has not had to call into action the bulk of his reserves. In the midst of the biggest battle he found time to order a swift and fierce attack by the French along the Aisne. In the Montdidier sector. The positions aimed at were feebly held by tired troops that did not expect an attack, and the objectives were gained within a few hours, large numbers of prisoners being taken.

Rome received the information from some source that the Austrians were preparing a triple offensive against Italy. This, according to the story, is to consist of a great land attack on the Piave river line, a naval attack on Italy's Adriatic coast and an extensive counter-attack in Albania. The Italian commanders have no doubt of their ability to repulse any or all of these attacks. In Albania their forces, with the French, have kept moving forward and are now in very strong positions. The threat of a serious naval operation by Austria seems most foolish of all.

President Wilson completed his pronouncement of plans for the participation of the United States in the Russian expedition and was awaiting only the reply of Japan to the American proposals. It had been thought Japan had agreed to these, but dispatches from Tokyo told of an exciting controversy over them, two influential groups strongly opposing intervention. Moscow advices said general mobilization of the Russian army—meaning the bolsheviks—had begun, but this did not worry the allied statesmen. The plans of the British, Americans and French for the protection of the Murman region against the Germans and Finns are believed to be all settled. The people will be fed and their internal affairs will not be interfered with by the expedition that will be sent.

General Horvath, provisional ruler of Siberia, is co-operating with the Czechoslovaks, and matters look more promising in that country.

Conditions in the Ukraine grow more unsettled daily, and now the Germans and Austrians are called on to face a great uprising in Roumania, where the people are disgusted with the peace with the central powers and with the treatment they are receiving. Probably half a million Teutonic troops are tied up in these two countries, which helps some.

The Atlantic seaboard was amazed rather than alarmed by the sudden appearance of a large German submarine close to Cape Cod. The vessel attacked a tug and sank the three stone-laden barges it was towing, using up two torpedoes and a lot of ammunition in this footless operation. Other U-boats bagged bigger game when they sank the British transport Justicia, 32,234 gross tons, off the Irish coast. The transport, which was westward bound after carrying 10,000 American soldiers to Europe, was attacked by a fleet of six or eight submarines and fought them for ten hours. Of her crew of some 600 only ten were killed.

So foolish as scarcely to merit mention is the latest list of German peace terms, which it is said will be offered through Spain. They disown any desire for annexations or indemnities on the west front, but would leave Belgium, the Balkans and the self-determination of peoples for the peace conference to settle; the peace treaties with Roumania and Russia not to be questioned, and all Germany's colonies to be restored. Also the seas are to be free and Gibraltar and the Suez canal defenses dismantled.

The British government is having trouble with the pacifists, who have permeated all the war material factories, and last week caused strikes of thousands of munition workers. The cabinet decided, it was reported, that if the strike continued the strikers of military age would be drafted immediately into the army.

Finally authentic word of the death of the former czar came out of Russia. He was ordered shot by a local bolshevik official because of counter-revolutionary plots, and his son is said to have died of exposure a few days later.

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## The Making of the Flag



by Wilbur D Nesbitt  
Author of  
"Your Flag and My Flag"

How did we make the flag?

By rule?

By compass, and square, and line?  
With pattern, and thread, and the sempster's tool,  
To follow the plain design?  
Was it only the lore that the draftsmen knew  
That gave us the red, and the white, and blue?

How did we make the flag?

Not all

By measuring stitch and seam,  
For part of it came from a country call  
And part of it is a dream—  
Is a vision that led brave souls aright,  
And gave us the red, and the blue, and white.

How did we make the flag?

In peace

We fashioned it fold on fold;  
In war it was blend with the grim caprice  
The drums in their summons rolled.  
'Twas the courage alike of the quick and dead  
That gave us the blue, and the white, and red.

How did we make the flag?

'Twas thus

It came to its grace and worth;  
Through all that is good in the souls of us  
The banner has had its birth;  
'Twas the holier strength of the purpose true  
That gave us the red, and the white, and blue.  
Thus have we made the flag?

Ah, no!

By colors that will not fade,  
By sinuous sweep and by deathless glow,  
'Tis us that the flag has made!  
And it whispers today to each star-told state,  
"You must hold me high and must keep me great!"



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